

ZOZULYA, M.; ~~REYDLER~~, Ya.; GORBACHEV, P.; LOVYAGIN, B.; ROZHN OV, V.; KALMYKOV, O. (068100).

Radio club collectives are competing: Radio no.8:13-14 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:8)

1. Nachal'nik Krymskogo radiokluba (for Zozulya). 2. Nachal'nik Gomel'skogo radioklyba (for Gorbachev). 3. Nachal'nik Minskogo oblastnogo radiokluba (for Lovyagin). 4. Nachal'nik Stalinskogo oblastnogo radiokluba Dobrovel'moge obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Rozhnov). 5. Instruktor Rostovskoy oblastnoy stantsii yunyh tekhnikov (for Kalmykov).
(Radio, Shortwave--Competitions)

Reydlar, Ya.

107-8-19/62

AUTHOR: Zozulya, M. Head of the Crimean Radio Club and Reydlar, Ya.,
Council Member of the Radio Club.

TITLE: The Collectives of Radio Clubs Are in Competition. (Kollektivny
radioklubov sorevnuyutsya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, #8, p 13, col 1-2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the Occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Crimean radio amateurs challenged the Zaporozh'ye Radio Club to a competition.

The Crimean Radio Club emphasizes the training of radio technicians.

In the near future, a continuously operating radio training area will be set up and practice radio communication will be performed by low-power transmitters.

Two experts and 30 jury-members of radio amateur competitions as well as 200 competitive wireless operators of the third, 150 of the second, and 30 of the first category will be trained. The radio club will create two male and two female teams of

Card 1/2

TITLE: The Collectives of Radio Clubs Are in Competition. (Kollektivy radioklubov sorevnuyutsya)

107-8-19/62

high-speed wireless operators.

More than one third of the club members are girls who have completed radio operator courses. Some of them are specialized in high-speed telegraph communication.

Permanent teams of wireless operator are affiliated with the radio sections of the Kerch' and Sevastopol Navy Clubs and with the Feodosiya and Simferopol' "DOSAAF"-organizations.

The number of radio amateur-designers must be increased, especially in the application of radio engineering to the national economy.

The Crimean "DOSAAF" Radio Club promised every assistance to amateur radio clubs.

INSTITUTION: None

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ZOZULYA, M.; REYDLER, Ya.

The club council and its active members. Radio no.8:11-12 Ag '56.
(MIRA 9:10)

1.Nachal'nik Krymskego radiokluba Dobrovel'nege obshchestva sedeyatviya armii, aviatsii i flotu SSSR (for Zozulya). 2.Instruktor Krymskego radiokluba Dobrovel'nege obshchestva sedeyatviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Reydlar), Simferopol'.
(Radio clubs)

PINEGINA, N.L., kand. med. nauk; REYDMAN, L.B.

A case of bronchial foreign body. Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.4:
91-92 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskoy kliniki (dir. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. I.Ya. Sendul'skiy) Moskovskogo
oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni M.F.
Vladimirovskogo.

REYDMAN, Yu. M.

REYDMAN, Yu. M. "Control of Stolbur of Tomatoes in the Crimea," in Virus Diseases of Plants and Measures for Their Control, Works of the Conference on Virus Diseases of Plants 1940, Publishing House of the Academy of Science USSR, Moscow, 1941, pp. 245-254. 464.32 So8.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

REYEMANN, Yu.

"New electronic integrators for automation of actinometric measurements."

report presented at the Atmospheric Radiation Symp, Leningrad, 5-12 Aug 64.

S/269/63/000/002/022/037
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Reyemann, Yu.

TITLE: Electronic integrators for actinometric observations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 2, 1963, 60, abstract
2.51.485 (In collection: "Issled. po fiz. atmosfery". 3. Tartu,
1962, 160 - 186, English summary)

TEXT: The author describes two types of integrators designed for determination of hourly radiation sums. The devices are constructed according to the pattern of integrating amplifier. Measurement results, in the form of pulses, are registered by means of a printing counter. The sensitivity threshold of integrators is 3 and 8 μv , and the main error is 0.5 and 1% respectively. There are 13 references.

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/169/61/000/012/050/089
D228/D305

AUTHOR:

Reyemann, Yu.

TITLE:

Integration of direct solar radiation by means
of an induction counter

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
7, abstract 12B59 (V sb. Issled. po fiz.
atmosfera. 2. Tartu, 1960, 172-180)

TEXT: An appliance is described for calculating the hourly
totals of direct solar radiation measured by a Yanishevskiy
actinometer with the help of an 3117-04 (EPP-09) electronic
potentiometer. An alternating-current meter of the CO-2
(SO-2) type, directed by a special transformer, serves as the
integrator. The current strength in the series winding of the
counter is constant, but the voltage in the terminals parallel
to the winding is controlled by the EPP-09 potentiometer and

Card 1/2

Integration of direct.

S/169/61/000/012/050/089
D228/D305

depends on the magnitude of the signal from the actinometer. Readings are made every hour with the SO-2 metering mechanism. Errors in the integration as a result of the inertia of the apparatus are negligible. The hourly totals of direct solar radiation are determined with an error of up to $\pm 0.5 \text{ cal. cm}^{-2}$ in the case of small totals (about 5 cal. cm^{-2}), and with one or up to $\pm 1.5 \text{ cal. cm}^{-2}$ in the case of large totals (of the order of 10 cal. cm^{-2}). The new integrator raises the accuracy of determination of the hourly radiation totals and shortens the time expended in the processing. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VINITSKIY, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; REYENTOVICH, E.I., gornyy inzh.

Economic and mathematical modeling of loading and transportation
operations in strip mining. Nauch.sob.IGD 24:31-40 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

VINITSKIY, E.YE.; REYENTOVICH, E.I.; LEONCHUK, M.P.

Optimizing loading and hauling operations in strip mines
by the nonlinear programming method. Ugol' 40 no.4:49-52
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo (for Vinitskiy,
Reyentovich). 2. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR (for Leonchuk).

VINITSKIY, Konstantin Yefimovich; REYENTOVICH, Eduard Ivanovich;
MEL'NIKOV, N.V., akademik, otv. red.

[Mathematical modeling of parameters of systems of strip-
mining deposits] Matematicheskoe modelirovanie parametrov
sistem otkrytoi razrabotki mestorozhdenii. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 85 p. (MIRA 18:6)

REYER, M.; AGRIKOVA, K., ekonomist; POLYAKOV, A., ekonomist; CHURIKOV, V.;
BOGDANOVA, K.

Improve issuing credit to railroads. Den. i dred. 20 no.10:42-53 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik otдела kreditovaniya transporta i avyazi Leningradskoy
gorodskoy kontory Gosbanda (for Reyer). 2. Saratovskaya oblastnaya
kontora Gosbanka (for Agrikova, Polyakov).
(Railroads—Finance)

REYER, R. H.

Zulus

Zulu woman. Christina, first wife of Solomon, king of the Zulu. The story of a modern woman's rebellion against polygamy." Reviewed by M. Rayt. Sov. etn. no. 1 (1952)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS										3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC 2-1 1. A sample of the material was obtained from the manufacturer and was found to be in good condition. The material was then subjected to a series of tests in order to determine its properties. The results of these tests are given in the table below. 2. The material was found to be of good quality and was suitable for use in the manufacture of the product. The material was then subjected to a series of tests in order to determine its properties. The results of these tests are given in the table below. 3. The material was found to be of good quality and was suitable for use in the manufacture of the product. The material was then subjected to a series of tests in order to determine its properties. The results of these tests are given in the table below.																			
ASTM A240 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										GENERAL INFORMATION									
ECONOMY SYMBOL										ECONOMY SYMBOL									
LARGE SIZE										LARGE SIZE									

REYFE, E. D.

137-58-5-9575

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 106 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Reyfe, E. D., Rumanovskiy, A. Kh.

TITLE: Rubber Forming From Thin Sheeting (Formovka rezinoy izdeliy iz tonkolistovogo materiala)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhn. proiz-vo, 1957, Nr 8, pp 41-43

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of the design of two dies for rubber forming of bayonet catches and threads on cylinders and caps of thin nonferrous sheeting of up to 0.8 mm gage.

M. Ts.

1. Dies--Design 2. Rubber--Applications

Card 1/1

REYFE, Ye.D.

Selecting springs for photographic drop shutters. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; prib. 4 no.5:105-107 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Severo-zapadnyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy priborov tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Photographic shutters)

L 05107-67 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6013247

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0036/0036

AUTHORS: Rodin, N. S.; Fragin, I. Ya.; Reyfe, Ye. D.; Dedkov, V. I. 37
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for the mechanical retuning of superhigh frequency instruments.
Class 21, No. 180651 4

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 36

TOPIC TAGS: superhigh frequency, receiver tuning

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for the mechanical retuning of superhigh frequency (SHF) instruments.⁴⁵ The device includes a cam connected with the drive motor, and a spring-loaded rod which bears on the cam and is connected with the tuning unit of the SHF instrument. The design increases the retuning precision when the tuning system is combined with the fine tuning system of the SHF instrument. A lever is fastened to the cam (see Fig. 1). Plates are fitted on the ends of this lever. Opposite to these plates a limiter of the lever rotation angle is mounted, connected by two springs with a second lever fastened to a shaft. This second lever is connected with the drive motor of the

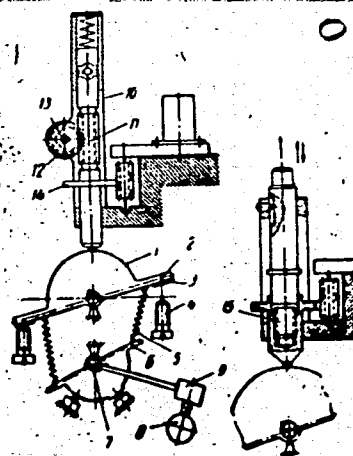
Card 1/2

UDC: 621.396.662

L 05107-67

ACC NR: AP6013247

Fig. 1. 1 - cam; 2 - lever; 3 - plate; 4 - limiter;
5 - spring; 6 - lever; 7 - shaft; 8 - motor;
9 - self-breaking transmission; 10 - rod;
11 - worm gear; 12 - worm gear wheel;
13 - axis; 14 - pinion gear of reduction
train; 15 - screw couple



tuning system by a self-breaking transmission. Part of the spring-loaded rod is made in the form of a worm gear engaged with the worm gear wheel fastened to the axis of the retuning unit. The pinion gear of the drive motor reduction train of the SHF instrument's fine tuning system is fastened to the lower part of the rod. To provide the translational motion of SHF instrument's tuning unit, the spring-loaded rod is made of two parts interconnected by a screw couple. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/2, SUB CODE: 09, 17/ SUBM DATE: 17Dec64

REYFER, A.B.

Manufacture of hydrometeorological instruments. Priborostroenie
no.4:26-28 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Meteorological instruments)

3(7), 9(6)

AUTHOR: Reyfer, A. B., Engineer

SOV/119-59-4-13/18

TITLE: Manufacture of Hydrometeorological Apparatus
(Gidrometeorologicheskoye priborostroyeniye)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 26-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of hydrometeorological apparatus comprises the development and the production of meteorological, aerological and hydrological apparatus intended for the measurement of physical quantities in the atmosphere, in the hydrosphere and in the soil. Such apparatus is subjected to the influence of moisture, dust, vibrations, wind- and ice loads and hence it must exhibit a particularly resistant design. Soviet hydrometeorological apparatus are also exported to the United Arab Republic, to Poland, Bulgaria, Italy, France, Sweden, South America, Holland, Yugoslavia and Belgium. About 160 different types of hydrometeorological instruments are currently on the production list of firms specializing in this field. In this article the most interesting types of telemetric and automatic hydrometeorological instruments are described and several are portrayed in figures: the meteorological station DMS-N-53 for remote control. It

Card 1/3

Manufacture of Hydrometeorological Apparatus

SOV/119-59-4-13/18

is laid out to make possible a rapid determination of temperature, of relative humidity, and of the velocity and direction of the wind. This is a portable design and easy to handle. The station operates on the principle of converting the meteorological quantities to be measured into electrical quantities. The station SDS (for remote reading) can be installed on ships. It combines measurements of the mean velocity and direction of the wind, of the temperature and the humidity of the atmosphere and of the temperature of the tail water. The automatic radio precipitation meter M-4 and the automatic radiometeorological station ARMS are suited to an installation in unmanned stations in the Antarctic and in other uninhabited regions. The two latter instruments have already reached the stage of series production. Another instrument measures the moisture in the soil at fixed stations. An instrument for the determination of the water content in snow has also been designed. The automatic radio anemometer ARIV is designed to transmit automatically by way of wireless communication information on the mean velocity and direction of the wind from the open part of a water reservoir. A naval hydroprobe produces an

Card 2/3

Manufacture of Hydrometeorological Apparatus

SOV/119-59-4-13/18

automatic record of the salt content of the sea water for depths ranging from 2 - 220 m. An autonomous automatic photographic recorder measures and records the velocity of water currents in stationary stations and on expeditions. With airborne radioprobes the pressure, the temperature and the humidity of the atmosphere are measured at an altitude of 15,000 m. A hygrograph has been developed for the measurement of the relative humidity near the ground which makes use of an animal membrane. The soil moisture meter AM-11 measures the moisture content of the soil under field investigation conditions at temperatures above the freezing point. A thermobathygraph records the temperature variation in a water column 200 m deep. Finally a report is given on instruments for the recording of clouds and glazed frost. This article by no means covers all hydrometeorological apparatus. Enterprises endeavor to reduce the prime costs of such equipment. Mention is made of advances and shortcomings in this field. The greatest deficiency is seen in the backward state in the development of new hydrometeorological apparatus intended for large-scale production. There are 7 figures.

Card 3/3

18 (0)

AUTHOR:

Reyfer, A. B., Engineer

SOV/119-59-5-13/22

TITLE:

The Glueing of Metals With a Special Adhesive
(Skleivaniye metallov spetsial'nyk kleyem)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, p 26 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

The Zavod gidrometeorologicheskikh priborov Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza (Factory of Hydrometeorological Apparatus of the Sverdlovsk Council of National Economy) made a series of tests on the glueing of metals by means of a synthetic adhesive made on the basis of epoxide resins (epoksidnyy)(RES-1). This factory required to investigate the applicability of a composition (on the basis of RES-1) for the following purposes: the glueing of cutting plates to cutting tools; the glueing of metal plates to worn-out parts of machine tools; the glueing of foliated-bronze bushes into the bearings of machine tools and other machines; the glueing of machines; the glueing of castings (of nonferrous metal) under pressure to cheapen the construction of molds. The metals were glued by a mixture of the following composition:

Card 1/3

The Glueing of Metals With a Special Adhesive

SOV/119-59-5-13/22

<u>Name of component</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
RES-1	100
Maleknov anhydride (Maleknovyy angidrid)	50
Dibutyl phtalate	5
Porcelain powder	100

The heat treatment lasted 8 to 16 hours at 120°C. The strength of connection between cutting plates and cutting tool is increased by roughening the surface. For this purpose, the surfaces were treated by electric erosion. A piece of high-speed steel served as electrode. Then follows a short report on the testing of turning tools. The glued-on turning tools resemble the turning tools made of high-speed steel with respect to strength and cutting properties. These experiments also showed important advantages of the method suggested in the present paper for the making of turning tools. The comparatively low temperature of the heat treatment necessary for the consolidation of the adhesive facilitates the maintenance of the optimum heat treatment of the previously hardened cutting plates, which is not always possible in soldering or welding. Besides, the turning tools destined

Card 2/3

The Glueing of Metals With a Special Adhesive

SOV/119-59-5-13/22

for glueing can be made in a very simple way. The authors made also experiments on the glueing of steel and brass plates to workpieces of steel. The results of these experiments speak in favor of the use of mixtures on the basis of RES-1 for the repair of worn-out parts of workbenches and machines. The relatively high shearing stresses endured by this adhesive facilitate also the use of composed matrixes for cutting punches. The strength of connections by means of this adhesive was tested by experiments on casings of hydrometeorological devices. These experiments confirmed the utility of the adhesive. There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

3 (7)

AUTHOR: Reyfer, A. B., Engineer

SOV/119-59-6-15/18

TITLE: Electrical Measurement and Recording of the Velocity and Direction of the Wind (Elektricheskiye izmereniya i registratsiya skorosti i napravleniya vetra)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 6, pp 28 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following devices are briefly described: Anemorumbometr M-47 (Anemometer and Wind Direction Indicator M-47) (Fig 1), built by the Leningradskiy zavod gidrometpriborov (Leningrad Factory for Hydrometeorological Devices). A generator-tachometer connected to the fan wheel transforms the wind velocity into alternating current. A magnetic synchronizing circuit reproduces the angle of rotation of the apparatus as "electric angle". The receiver (Fig 2) is connected to the measuring instruments by cables and contains a scale for the wind velocity, and a wind rose to indicate the wind direction. Figure 3 shows the circuit diagram. Sudovaya distantSIONnaya stantsiya GM-6 (Naval Distant Transmission Station GM-6) possesses an indicator for the average wind velocity as well as a wind direction indicator (Fig 4). The anemometer makes contact over a worm gearing in time intervals depending on the wind velocity. These

Card 1/2

Electrical Measurement and Recording of the Velocity
and Direction of the Wind

SOV/119-59-6-15/18

electric pulses, which are proportional to the anemometer speed of rotation, are captured by a counter and indicated on a scale every hundred seconds. The wind direction indicator consists of two tightly interlinked wind roses, the axis of which carries a magnet at the lower end. The compass-pick-up PDK-3 (Fig 5) serves for the distant transmission. The rotation angle is reproduced electrically by a potentiometer. In the case of the anemometers of the induction type ARI-49 (Fig 7) the fan wheel angular velocity is measured by an induction tachometer. Anemometers with tensometric feelers make use of the variation of the electric resistance of a constantan wire with the variation of its length. The constantan wire is glued snakelike on a paper surface and by the variation of its resistance indicates the deformation of the plane by the wind. The resistance variation amounts up to 5%; therefore, accurate measuring instruments with precise zero adjustment are required. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

REYFER, I.

POLAND/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oils. Poisons.

M-9

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20560.

Author : I. ~~Reyfer~~, A. Ruminskaya, J. Konchkovskiy
Inst : Not given
Title : The Effect of Potassium Ferricyanide on Datura stramonium L.,
: on its Leaf Yield, Content of Alkaloids and Several Other
Components.
(Vozdeystviye zhelezosinerodistogo kaliya na Datura stramonium L.--na urozhay list'yev, sodержaniye alkaloidov i nekotorykh drugikh komponentov).

Orig Pub: Acta biochim polon., 1956, 3, No 2, 209-224.

Abstract: The soaking of seeds in 0.05, 0.1, 0.2% solutions of potassium ferricyanide promoted a significant growth and developmental acceleration in the plants, increased the content of alkaloids, the total N and citric acid, espe-

Card : 1/2

Journal of Management Inquiry 16(1)

Formation of neomylonite "buffs" in the Oligocene sediments of the
Western Carpathians. Dokl. V SSSR 188 no.6:1921-1926
1969 (Sci. 17:12)

1. Geograficheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geografiyevskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Strakhovym.

L 23452-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/BW

ACC NR: AP6009709

SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/65/000/003/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Poluboyartseva, L. A.; Reyfer, A. A.; Mantorova, T. M.; Volikova, I. G.; Istrina, Z. F.

ORG: [Mantorova] UNIKhim); [Istrina] NIIkhimmash

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of materials for equipment in the production of sodium sulfide

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1966, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, corrosion rate, chromium steel, sodium sulfide steel

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the study and selection of corrosion-resistant materials as well as the determination of applicability limits of carbon steels for use in the manufacture of sodium sulfide. Both plant and laboratory tests were performed on samples of St.3 steel, Sch-28 cast iron, 1Kh18N10T and Kh17N13M2T chromium-nickel steels, Kh25, Kh25N4T, Kh28, Kh28NA, 3Kh13, and Kh17 high-chromium steels, OKh21N6M2T, and 1Kh21N5T low-carbon steels, Kh17G9AN4, Kh17N13M2T, and Kh14G14N3T manganese steels, as well as VT-1 technical-grade titanium, zinc, nickel (98% Ni) and pure (99.6 -- 98.6%) chromium. The compositions of the above steels are presented in tabular form. Both welded and unwelded test specimens were used, measuring 80x25x10 mm, and 40x20x3 mm, respectively. The tests conducted at the sodium sulfide

Card 1/2

UDC: 661.249.21.66.018.183

L 23452-66

ACC NR: AP6009709

3

shop of the Shchelkovo Chemical Plant have shown that all the steels were corrosion resistant, meeting GOST 5272-51 specifications, with a corrosion rate of less than 0.1 g/(m².hr), and a 0.3 to 0.7 g/(m².hr) corrosion rate for the carbon steel. All chromium-nickel and high-chromium steels were shown to have high, medium, and low corrosion resistance depending on the specific usage designation. The steels were tested in sodium sulfide solutions whose concentrations ranged from 5--65% under varying conditions of temperature and test duration, in both stationary and agitation conditions. The results are presented in tabular form. In conclusion, the authors find that high-chromium steels have the highest corrosion resistance in sodium sulfide solutions. Both the decrease of chromium and the increase of nickel or manganese are shown to have an adverse effect on the anti-corrosion properties of steel. The steels are listed in descending order with respect to degree of corrosion resistance as follows: Kh28, Kh28Na, Kh25T, Kh25N4T, OKh21N5T, lKh21N5T, OKh21N6M2T, lKh18N10T, Kh17N13M2T, Kh17G9AN, Kh14G14N3T, Kh17, Kh13, St. 3. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 6 tables.

[LD]

SUB CODE: 11,13/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *da*

NEVYAZHSKAYA, Ye.A.; REYFER, M.S.; NIKULIN, N.Ya.; CHUGUNOV, A.N.;
RAMIL'TSEV, G.A.

Discover and utilize hidden potentialities of gas producer plants.
Ogneupory 20 no.8:375-379 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Uralenergochermet (for Nevyazhskaya, reyfer, kikulin); 2.
V. Saldinskiy metallurgicheskii zavod (for Chugunov); 3. N. Saldin-
skiy metallurgicheskii zavod (for Ramil'tsev).
(Gas producers)

REYFER, Ya.

For a wider dissemination of the experience of innovators.
Zhil.-kom. khoz. 5 no.4:7-9 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Vagonoremontnogo zavoda No. 1 Tramvayno-
trolley-busnogo upravleniya Leningradskoy oblasti
(Leningrad--Electric railroads--Cars)

KNEREL', G.M.; LERNER, Ya.N.; POZDEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, V.A.; REZNIK, M.Ya.;
REYFER, Ya.A.; SKACHKOV, A.I.; STEPANOV, M.N.; KHAL'TUNEN, V.V.;
KHRAPOVA, Ye.I.; SHREDER, B.L.; STERTSER, O.N.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A.,
red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Fifty years of the Leningrad tramway] 50 let leningradskogo
tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1957. 231 p.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Leningrad--Street railways)

L 22724-66 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6002929

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0092/0092

AUTHORS: Shkarlet, Yu. M.; Reyfisov, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: An electromagnetic defectoscope. ¹⁴ Class 42, No. 177132 [announced by
Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Mechanical Engineering
(Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 92

TOPIC TAGS: defectoscope, defect indicator, electromagnetic device, electro-
magnetic probe

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an electromagnetic defectoscope which includes an eddy current detector applied to the test item. The design reduces the influence of the change in the gap between the detector and the item being controlled in the operation of the defectoscope. The detector has three coaxially positioned coils (one a feed coil and two measurement coils) shown in Fig. 1. The number of turns and the dimensions of the coils are related as indicated by

Card 1/2

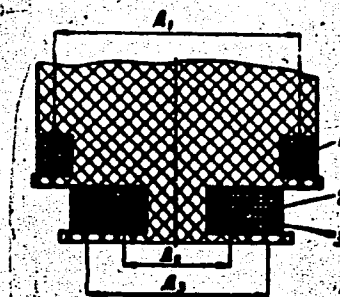
UDC: 620.179.14.05

L 22724-66

ACC NR: AP6002929

$$\frac{W_2}{W_1} \sqrt{\frac{D_2}{D_1}} = \frac{D_2}{D_1} - 0.3$$

Fig. 1. 1 - Feed coil; 2 and 3 - measurement coils.



where D_3, W_3 - the diameter and number of turns of one of the measurement coils, D_2, W_2 - the diameter and number of turns of the other measurement coil, D_1 - the diameter of the feed coil. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09, 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov64.

Card 2/2 ULR

REYFISOV, Yu.B., inzh. (Omsk)

Modernization of the ~~SHK-2~~ and ~~MSK-3-5-20~~ tower cranes. Mekh.
stroi. 20 no.5:13 My '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

REYFMAN, D.I., inzh.

Concerning A.I. Adamenko's remarks. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4
no.11:125-126 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii.
(Electric motors)

REYFMAN, DAVID IZRAYLEVICH, aspirant

Representation of networks and recording of current and voltage equations of condenser motors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.7:109-115 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kafedra elektroprivoda, elektricheskikh mashin i elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta nefti i khimii.
(Electric motors)

REYFMAN, D.I., inzh.

Study of a single-phase capacitor motor with nonsymmetrical two-phase stator winding by a method which involves the use of symmetrical compomets. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.2:43-52 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova. Predstavlena kafedroy elektroprivoda, elektricheskikh mashin i elektrooborudovaniya prompredpriyitiy.
(Electric motors)

REYFMAN, D.I., inzh.

Methods for investigating circuits for connecting a three-phase asynchronous motor as a single-phase capacitor motor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; **energ.** 4 no.3:35-40 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova. Predstavlena kafedroy elektropivoda, elektricheskikh mashin i elektrooborudovaniya prompredpriyatiy.

(Electric motors, Induction)

BELOTSERKOVSKIY, Grigoriy Bentsionovich; REYFMAN, L.L., retsenzent;
CHEFRANOV, A.S., retsenzent; RAKOV, V.I., doktor tekhn.
nauk, nauchn. red.; KOVCHKINA, G.P., red.

[Principles of pulse techniques and radar] Osnovy impul'snoi
tekhniki i radiolokatsii. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965.
458 p. (MIRA 18:7)

BRAMMER, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; PASHCHUK, Inna Naumovna;
MAKHONIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent: REYFMAN,
L.L., prepodavatel', retsenzent: BASAVINA, Ye.V., red.

[Pulse techniques] Impul'snaia tekhnika. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1965. 283 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut problem peredachi informatsii AN SSSR (for
Makhonin). 2. Moskovskiy radiomekhanicheskiy tekhnikum
(for Reyfman).

MAKSI MOV, A.V.; REYFMAN, I.M.

Age of the s-b-Golovetskaya series in the Ukrainian Carpathians.
Trudy UkrNICRI no.5:142-146 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

GRUZMAN, A.D.; MAKSIMOV, A.V.; REYFMAN, L.M.

Lower boundary of Oligocene in the eastern Carpathian. Dokl.
AN SSSR 145 no.5:1110-1112 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Carpathian Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZIL'BERMAN, P.I., inzh.; ZIMIN, A.S., inzh.; REYFMAN, L.S., inzh.

a Selecting the optimal parameters for the harvesting belt of an
apparatus for picking up raw cotton from the ground. Trakt. i
sel'khoz mash. no.9:35-37 L '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
mashinam dlya khlopkovodstva.

REYFMAN, M. A.

36976. BRANDORF, G. S. i REYFMAN, M. A. K Voprosu o Nevedomom Sifilise.
Uchen. Sapiski (L'vovsk. Nauch.-issled. Koshno-venerol. In-t), t. II, 1949,
c. 17-20

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 50, Moskva. 1949

REYFMAN, M. B. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the System Columbium-Tantalum."
Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 27 Jan 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan, 1947 (Project #17836)

L 22557-65, ENG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWP(b) Pc-l/Pr-l/PS-l

WW/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5002188

S/0080/64/037/012/2590/2596

AUTHOR: Karatayev, V. V.; Mel'nikova, L. V.; Reyfman, M. B. B

TITLE: Increasing the gas-impermeability and chemical resistance of graphitic articles

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 12, 1964, 2590-2596

TOPIC TAGS: gas impermeability, chemical resistance, pyrocarbon deposition, graphiting

ABSTRACT: Coating objects with a layer of pyrocarbon obtained by thermal decomposition of hydrocarbons resulted in a deposit with very good gas impermeability-- 1.5×10^{-8} darcy units. Toluene was pyrolysed at 1000-1100C onto the articles in an argon system and the articles were cooled at less than 10 degrees per minute. Higher pyrolysis temperatures resulted in poor adhesion between the deposit and the substrate. Although up to 0.2 mm thick deposits were obtainable, even thin layers (100 micrometers) of the pyrocarbon were resistant to aggressive melts such as silicon heated to 1700C. The Si reacted with the pyrocarbon layer, forming a SiC phase at the boundary at the rate of 3×10^{-3} gm/cm². hr. When these crystals attained a length of about 3 mm they separated from the

Card 1/2

L 22557-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002188

crucible wall and crystallized in a cooler section. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and
1 table

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 03Dec62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, IC

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 30173-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6012513

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1298/1299

AUTHORS: Vodakov, Yu. A.; Mokhov, Ye. N.; Reyfman, M. B.

84
81
B

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Diffusion of boron and aluminum in n-SiC

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1298-1299

TOPIC TAGS: silicon carbide, physical diffusion, boron, aluminum, pn junction, temperature dependence, activation energy

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of data on the diffusion of boron and aluminum in n-SiC, in spite of the fact that it is extensively used for diffusion p-n junctions, the authors measured diffusion produced in a closed system based on vacuum-dense graphite from the gas phase at 1800 -- 2250C. The diffusion time reached 30 hours. n-type α -SiC was used with nitrogen concentration 1×10^{19} -- 2×10^{17} at/cm³. The diffusion coefficient was calculated from the depth of the p-n junction, which in turn was measured by taking an oblique cut, using a thermal probe, and chemical decoration. Plots of the temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficients and empirical formulas corresponding to them are given.

Card

1/2

L 30173-66

ACC NR: AP6012513

Both agree well with published data, the activation energy of the diffusion of aluminum being 4.7 -- 4.9 ev. The authors thank their co-workers in the laboratory and especially Yu. P. Maslakovets for guidance, G. A. Lomakina for measuring the concentrations in the samples, and S. I. Tayts for helping construct and prepare the necessary apparatus. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card

2/2

REYTMAN, M.B., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SYSOYEV, V.Ye.,
redaktor; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Powder metallurgy, properties, and field of use of beryllium;
a collection of translations (from foreign periodicals)] Poroshkovaya
metallurgiya, svoistva i oblasti primeneniia berillia; sbornik
perevodov (iz inostrannoi periodicheskoi literatury). Moskva, Izd-
vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1956. 177 p. (Redkie metally, no.4) (MLRA 10:2)
(Beryllium)

REYFMAN, M. B. Cand. of Chem Sci.

"Beryllium and Its Compounds," by M. B. Reyfman, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Khimicheskaya Nauka i Promyshlennost', Vol 1, No 5, Sep/Oct 56, pp 523-529

The production of beryllium and its compounds and their uses are reviewed. The fact that beryllium is applied in nuclear energy technology is pointed out and the cross-sections of thermal neutron capture by beryllium are compared with those for beryllium oxide, graphite, heavy water, and ordinary water. The statement is made that the use of basic beryllium acetate as the initial material has made it possible to develop in the USSR an industrial method for the production of beryllium oxide of a high degree of purity which is suitable for use in nuclear reactors.

Sum 1219

KARATAYEV, V.V.; MEL'NIKOVA, L.V.; REYFMAN, M.B.

Increasing the gasproof feature and chemical stability of graphite products. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.12:2590-2596 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

22800

18.3100 2408, 1087, 1454

S/136/61/000/005/003/008
E021/E106

AUTHORS: Reyfan, M.B., Gribov, A.I., Dmitriyev, V.N., and
Losikova, M.A.

TITLE: The preparation of titanium by the iodide method

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No.5, pp. 49-55

TEXT: The theory of the process is discussed and some results from an experiment for preparing titanium by the iodide method in apparatus of an industrial type are described. The main factors influencing the rate of reaction of the process are the temperature in the reaction chamber and the rate of migration of the molecules of gaseous titanium iodide. The temperature has a marked influence on both the rate of reaction and the character of the surface of the deposited metal. Fig.2 shows two rods of titanium formed at 1300 °C (top picture) and 1500 °C. The relation between the degree of dissociation of titanium iodide and its vapour pressure was determined from thermodynamics. Fig.3 shows this relationship (x axis - degree of dissociation; y axis - vapour pressure, in atmospheres, in the reaction vessel). At a vapour pressure of 0.009 atm the degree of dissociation is 0.1,

Card 1/4

22800

S/136/61/000/005/003/008

The preparation of titanium by E021/E106

which explains why the process of dissociation at higher vapour pressures ceases. On the other hand, with a vapour pressure of 0.001 atm (corresponding to a temperature in the reaction vessel of 109 °C) the degree of dissociation is 0.9 and is sufficient for the process of thermal dissociation to occur. Tests were carried out to choose the most corrosion-resistant material for use in contact with titanium iodide and gaseous iodine. Nickel and nickel-based alloys were tried. The most resistant alloy was found to be X20H80 (Kh20N80) containing 80% nickel and 20% chromium. Industrial apparatus was constructed for the preparation of iodide titanium. It consisted of a cylindrical vessel of the Kh20N80 alloy. It was capable of producing 10 kg titanium per day. The charge of crude titanium was placed inside and the vessel was evacuated and heated to 400-450 °C. The calculated quantity of iodide was in a sealed glass flask in the roof of the vessel. The vessel was disconnected from the evacuating system when the required vacuum was obtained and the iodine allowed to enter the reaction vessel. After leaving some time for the formation of titanium iodide, an electric current was passed through a titanium wire (3 - 4 mm thick) inside the vessel and the

Card 2/4

The preparation of titanium by S/136/61/000/005/003/008
E021/E106

precipitation of iodide titanium began. The reaction vessel was immersed in a vessel containing water heated to 100 °C. Under these conditions a rod of iodide titanium 18-19 mm in diameter could be obtained. The iodide titanium obtained showed a decrease in metallic impurities and especially in gaseous impurities. Wire, thin strip and thin-walled tubes could be prepared from it, showing its high plasticity.

Acknowledgements are expressed to O.N. Krokhina, B.A. Kondratov and S.Kh. Ruzayeva for their participation in the work; to Ye.K. Safronov, A.A. Kuz'min, A.S. Nazarov and G.F. Ivanovskiy (all of the Scientific Research Institute), M.Ya. Smelyanskiy, Z.A. Lankin (deceased), N.I. Kharlamov and Ya.E. Gershzon (all of Tsentroprom-elektropech') for their assistance in constructing the industrial apparatus; and to L.K. Pyatibokov and I.D. Voronkin for constructing the special automatic control device.

There are 4 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 English. The English language references are:

Ref.1: Blocher, I.M. and Campbell I.E., J.Americ.Chem.Soc., 1947, 69, 9, 2100-2101.

Card 3/4

REYFMAN, M. M.

Nov/Dec 48

USSR/Nuclear Physics -- Beta
Particles
Nuclear Physics -- Gamma Rays

"Forms of Beta-Spectra of the 4n Series," A. S. Zavel'skiy, M. M. Reyfman, S. Kh.
Matushovskiy, 11 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XII, No 6

Investigates upper and lower limits of betaspectrum, and establishes new value for the upper limit of Pb^{212} . Obtains new method of experimentally evaluating the coefficient of nuclear conversion, and the symmetrical character of gamma-rays attending beta-disintegration.

PA 25/49186

RECEIVED, M. H.

USSR/Acad Sci

Nov/Dec 1947

"Regular Session of Department of Physicomathematical Sciences of
the Academy of Sciences, USSR" $\frac{1}{2}$ p

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XI, No 6

Papers submitted at the May session by: M. F. Subbotin, G. A. Shayn,
I. V. Obreimov, A. R. Prikhod'ko, I. V. Rodnikova, A. S. Zavel'skiy,
S. Kh. Matushevskiy, M. H. Reyfman, Yu. m. Sukharevskiy, and V. S. Nesterov.
Papers submitted at the Jun session by: A. N. Kolmogorov, V. K. Arkad'yev,
and A. V. Shubnikov.

PA 57T15

L 56561-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb

ACCESSION NR: AP5015564

UR/0286/65/000/008/0127/0127

AUTHORS: Fedotov, V. N.; Reyfman, M. P.

TITLE: Device for contactless pulse shaping.²⁵ Class 83, No. 170391

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 127

TOPIC TAGS: clock

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for contactless shaping of pulses for primary electric clocks with pulse transmission at minute intervals into the line of secondary clocks and instruments. It contains a transistor controlled by contacts interacting with detents positioned diametrically opposite on the rim of a disk placed on the driving shaft of the clock mechanism. There is also a system for inverting the polarity of the electric pulses, which is controlled by a sector placed coaxially with the detent disk. To simplify the electric circuit of the device, the pulse polarity inversion system is in the form of a contact group.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Feb63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, NG

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 4/1

REYFMAN, R.L.

Total radiation and albedo of the water surface of the southern
part of the Caspian Sea. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser.geol.-geog.nauk
nefti no.1:111-123 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Caspian Sea—Radiation)

REYFMAN, R.I.

Cloudiness and total radiation above the Southern Caspian.

Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.5:143-146 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

REYFMAN, V.G.

Catacorolla in *Datura fastuosa* L. Bot.zhur. 47 no.4:577-578
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(*Datura*) (Abnormalities (Plants))

REYTMAN, V.G.

Range of occurrence of virus L and virus X on potatoes in the
Maritime Territory. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.12:101-113 '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Maritime Territory--Potatoes--Diseases and pests)
(Virus diseases of plants)

REYFMAN, V.G.; KOSTIN, V.D.

Concentration of virus X in potato leaves during the growing period. Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.13:65-72 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V.L.Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests) (Virus diseases of plants)

REYFMAN, Vladimir Grigor'yevich; GENKEL', P.A., prof., otv.red.;
OGANOVA, E.A., red.izd-vs; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Internal brown spot in potatoes] Priroda rzhavosti kartofelia.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 190 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

REYFMAN, V. G.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "The nature of potato rust in Primor'ye Kray". Vladivostok, 1959. 18 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Siberian Dept, Far East Affiliate im V. L. Komarov), 150 copies (KL, No 12, 1959, 130)

REYFMAN, V.G.

Internal browning of potatoes is the result of phosphorus metabolism disturbances. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:105-111 (MIRA 12:8) '59.

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Phosphorus metabolism) (Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

REYFMAN, V.G.

KOMIZERKO, Ye. I.; REYFMAN, V.G.

Summer planting of potatoes in the Maritime Territory. Soob. DVPAN
SSSR no.7:48-56 '55. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V. L. Komarova AN SSSR.
(Maritime Territory--Potatoes)

REYFMAN, V.G.

Effect of temperature and soil moisture on the infection of
potatoes by rust (Mulching). Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.11:96-104
'59.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni V.L.Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

(Potatoes--Diseases and pests) (Soil temperature) (Soil moisture)

SIDOSHENKO, I.M.; ZAVGORODNIY, N.S.; REYGAUZEN, L.V.

Some defects in design. TSement 27 no.4:13-14 J1-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

~~(Cement plants)~~

REYIMOV, Ch.; RABOCHEV, I.S., akademik, rukovoditel' raboty

Water balance of dark Sierozems in western Kopetdag. Izv.
AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.3:37-43 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut pustyn' AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

REYKHMAN, I.R.

Outlook for finding stratigraphic-type oil and gas pools in the lower section of the productive formation of the Apsheron Peninsula. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.12:19-20 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4011250

S/0286/64/000/002/0032/0033

AUTHOR: Reykhrudol', E. M.; Smirnitskaya, G. V.; Ivanova, T. I.

TITLE: Gas discharge ion source. Class 21, no. 159900

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 2, 1964, 32-33

TOPIC TAGS: ion source, gas discharge, gas discharge ion source, ion, ion accelerator

TRANSLATION: The patent describes a gas discharge ion source containing a hollow anode and two cold cathodes. For increasing the current density in the ion beam and raising the efficiency of the source, the anode is made in the form of a honeycomb structure; one of the cathodes is in the form of a flat grid, and the focusing electrode is a grid in the form of a spherical segment.

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

SUB CODE: PH, GE

ENCL: 01

SUBMITTED: 19Feb62

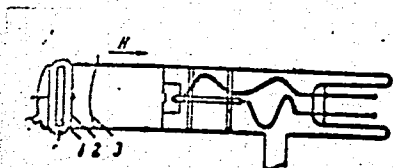
NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011250

ENCLOSURE: 01



- 1 - anode;
- 2 - cathode in the form of a flat grid;
- 3 - focusing electrode.

Card 2/2

Reyhrudel', E. M.

USSR/Physics - Electric discharge

FD-893

Card 1/1 Pub 153-2/26

Author : Reyhrudel', E. M., Kustova, A. V., and Zimelev, A. G.

Title : Elementary processes during formation of a high-voltage impulse
 discharge at low pressures

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 24, 1179-1186, Jul 1954

Abstract : Impulse discharges at 50 to 110 kV and pressures of 10^{-4} to
 10^{-1} mm Hg were studied on the oscillograph in helium, argon,
 air and Hg vapor. The gap between electrodes was varied from
 5 to 17 cm. An essentially inhomogeneous density of positive
 space charge with a maximum near the cathode was observed in
 the discharge phase. The main role in the discharge formation
 at high current density in first and second phases is played
 by compensation of the negative space charge by positive ions
 along the whole discharge gap. Five references including 3
 foreign.

Institution : --

Submitted : March 19, 1954

S/549/62/000/110/001/004
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Il'in, R.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent
and Lobofov, A.V., Reykh, N.N., Engineers

TITLE: Automatic recording double-beam microphotometer

SOURCE: Moscow. Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. [Trudy]
no. 110. 1962. Opticheskiye i optiko-elektronnyye
pribory. 17 - 26

TEXT: Since April, 1960, the Kafedra "Optiko-elektronnyye
pribory" (Department of Optical-electronic Instruments) of MVTU has
been engaged in developing an automatic recording double-beam micro-
photometer. This was necessary since the existing microphotometers
available in the USSR, i.e. the MΦ (MF)-2 and MF-4 microphoto-
meters, were not sufficiently accurate and convenient. The new
automatic microphotometer has a magnification of X6, X12 and X20,
and the dimensions of the photometered part of the plate are
between 0.0075 x 0.0075 and 0.25 x 0.25 mm. The density range is
0 - 2, although the range may be extended by use of a neutral filter
of known density. The expected accuracy is quoted as 0.01D and the
expected time interval between successive readings is 0.5 sec. A

Card 1/2

S/549/62/000/110/001/004
E032/E314

Automatic recording

detailed drawing is given of the optical and kinematic designs of the photometer. The two beams are modulated at 100 c.p.s. by a rotating disc (6 000 r.p.m.) and the resultant light output is monitored by a photomultiplier. When the two intensities are equal, a signal appearing across the photomultiplier load is constant. Any departure from equality gives rise to an alternating signal. A tuned amplifier is used to achieve good discrimination against noise and interference and the basic circuit of this amplifier is reproduced. The output can be recorded automatically, either on a pen-recorder chart or on a print-out tape. The design is such that the microphotometer may be used to examine shadow, interference and spectral photographs in gas-dynamic and other studies. If necessary, it can be used in conjunction with an electronic computer in which case an intermediate device for conversion into digital form is incorporated. Many of the optical and mechanical components used in the construction of the device are available commercially in the Soviet Union. There are 11 figures.

Card 2/2

IL'IN, R.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; LOBOSOV, A., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh. REYKH, N.M., inzh.

Automatic recording split-beam microphotometer. [Trudy] MVTU no.110:
17-26 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Microphotometer)

REYKH, V. N.
REYKH, V. N.

✓ Vulcanization of rubber mixes. B. A. Dolgoplosk, E. I.
Tinyakova, V. N., Reikh, P. I., Zakharchenko, and A. S.
Kuz'minski. U.S.S.R. 104,028, Oct. 25, 1950. Benzoin
is used as a vulcanization accelerator for butadiene-styrene
rubber mixes. M. Hosh

PM MK

REYKH, V.N.
REYKH, V.N.

Math / Role of oxidation-reduction systems in the process of sulfur vulcanization. E. I. Tityakova, E. K. Khrennikova, B. A. Dolgoplosk, V. N. Reikh, and T. G. Zhurav.

Leva, Zhur. *Obshch. Khim.* 26, 2470-85(1956); cf. *Vulkanizatsiya Razin* 1954, 51.—The reaction of trichlorothio-phenol or dienols with SO_2 produces vulcanization of rubber without formation of free S. The mechanism of vulcanization suggested by Pearcy (*C.A.* 15, 1089) is reexamd. with the introduction of free radical reaction concepts. S reacts with many vulcanization accelerators, forming considerable H_2S . The reactions with PhNHNH_2 , $(\text{PhNH})_2$, cyclohexene, dihydronaphthalene, glycolaldehyde, glycerol, glucose, polyethylenamines, ethanalamine, ethylenediamine, and tetraethylenediamine were studied. In general, hydroxycarbonyl compds. which can reduce S to H_2S can act as rubber accelerators. The decompn. of H_2S_2 can cause vulcanization of rubber. The reaction of accelerators with S was performed in ampuls in xylene or xylene-pyridine at $80-160^\circ$, with H_2S evolution being followed analytically. Argentometric detn. of H_2S gives results which are consistently higher than those given by iodometry. Cf. *C.A.* 50, 4810c.

G. M. Kosolapoff

REYKH, V. M., ILVINA, S. Y., LIFSHITS, I. A.

"Polymers of Piperylene," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Rubber Research Inst.

B-3,084,395

~~REK, V. N.~~ REYK 1, V. N.

15 15 8
Increasing the adhesion of tire cord to rubber. D. A. B. 1-45 20 (7)
Bogulavskii, B. A., Dalgoplosk, B. B., Kutsenok, V. N.
Rekhi, E. I., Tlavasom, and B. N. Kholodkovskii. U.S.
S.R. 106,596, July 25, 1957. To increase the adhesion,
the cord is satd. with a carboxyl-contg. divinylstyrene latex.
M. Hosen
2 May

99

REYKH, V.N.
~~REYKH, V.N.~~

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E4j

7
Properties of piperylene polymers. I. A. Livshits, S. I. Il'ina, and V. N. Reikh. *Khim. Prom.* 1957, 842-6.
Rubberlike piperylene polymerization products were obtained by dry polymerization in rubber mills or in water emulsion polymerization, and the synthetic rubbers were not inferior to Na butadiene rubber. The mech. properties and the elasticity of the piperylene products of dry polymerization at 143° were superior to those produced in emulsion polymerization. Captax and thiuram or dibenzothiazolyl disulfide and *N,N*-diethylbenzothiazolesulfenamide (Vulcaccite AZ, a German accelerator) proved superior as piperylene polymerization accelerators. W. M. Sternberg

7
2 may
2

gof

REYKH, V. N.

Oxidation-reduction systems in initiation of radical processes. V. Oxidation-reduction systems for structure-formation of rubbers in hydrocarbon solutions. E. I. Tinsakova, B. A. Dolgonov, and V. N. Reikh (High Polymer Inst., Leningrad). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1957, 851-7; cf. *K.A.* 51, 7760d. Oxidation-reduction systems of peroxides or hydroperoxides with various reducing agents can initiate a chain process of radical reactions which results in tridimensional structuring of rubbers in hydrocarbon solvents. Oxygen represses this process and causes destructive oxidation of the polymers. The reactions were followed viscometrically, and kinetic curves of viscosity changes are shown for systems of styrene-butadiene rubber with Bz_2O_2 and di-Et dihydroxymaleate and ferric naphthenate; or benzoin and ferric naphthenate; or triethylenetetramine and ferric naphthenate; or Bz_2O_2 and $PhCMe_2O_2H$. A curve is also given for butadiene-styrene rubber with $PhCMe_2O_2H$ and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole, or a similar system with diphenylguanidine, mercaptobenzothiazole, and $PhCMe_2O_2H$. The combination of dibenzothiazolyl disulfide with diphenylguanidine and $PhCMe_2O_2H$ is especially active in structure modification of the rubber. Rubber soln. in hydrocarbon solvent in the presence of $PhCMe_2O_2H$ and SO_2 forms a gel within 1 min. of introduction of SO_2 . In absence of the peroxide the reaction does not proceed and 2- C_6H_5NHPH tends to retard the reaction.

G. M. Kozlovskii

8
4E2c (g)
2 May
1-4E3d
1-4E4g

79 72

Reykh, V.N.

7 Oxidation-reduction systems for initiation of radical processes. VI. Systems with participation of oxygen for initiation of the process of oxidative destruction of polymers. 7 E. I. Tinyakova, B. A. Dolgoplosk, and V. N. Reikh (High Polymer Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1957, 1111-21; *cf. C.A.* 52, 1683g. — Com. butadiene rubber and butadiene-styrene rubber samples were used in a study of viscosity changes produced by O attack on the polymers in the presence of Fe(III) naphthenate with and without 2-C₆H₅-NHPH, with org. addends such as PhNHNH₂, (PhNH)₂, di-Et dihydroxymaleate, benzoin, di-*tert*-butylhydroquinone, trichlorothiophenol, or mercaptobenzothiazole. Kinetic curves for the oxidation of the polymers and those for the action of H₂O₂ on the rubber polymers are shown for the indicated examples. It was shown that in hydrocarbon media these reduction-oxidation systems can be used for effective initiation of radical chain destruction of polymers at room temp. G. M. Kosolapoff

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d/4E2c (4)

Reykh, V.N.

Preparation and properties of synthetic *cis*-polyisoprene.
 N. I. Boldyrev, B. A. Dolgoplosk, L. S. Izanova, V. A. Krol, and V. N. Reykh. *Khim. Nauka i Prom.* 2, 391-2 (1957). — Isoprene was polymerized with Et_2Al (cf. Grosse, *et al.*, *C.A.* 34, 32389) and TiCl_4 catalysts. A soln. of isoprene (20-25 vol.-%) in C_6H_6 was treated with the catalyst, 0.3-0.6 wt.-%, based on monomer, 5-6 hrs.; starting at room temp. the temp. rose to 40-60°. The product was washed with EtOH and dried on rollers. The x-ray diagrams of stretched resin polymerized 20 min. at 143° showed reflexes of the *far* order. The infrared spectra showed the presence of 4-6% 3,4 links, 2-3% 1,2 links, and more than 90% 1,4-*cis* links. The temp. of vitrification varied between -67 and -75°. The phys. properties and the workability of the polymer were similar to those of natural rubber.

I. Hasegawa

HEX-17 E
 -234
 2.12
 4.40 - 1.5

RM

KEYK.H.V.N

15
 5970. Carboxyl-containing rubbers. I. Synthesis of carboxyl-containing rubbers and study of the structure of polymers and vulcanised rubbers. B. A. Dolgorosk, R. I. Turyakova, V. N. Balan, T. G. Zhuravitsya and G. N. Belonovskaya. Kauch. i Rezina, 1987, 18, No. 3, 11-4. On the basis of these experiments carried out at the Vsesoyuz. Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Sint. Kauch (All-Union Synthetic Rubber Research Inst.)

on various monomers copolymerised with methacrylic acid, suggestions are made on the nature of the high strength of vulcanised rubbers in connection with the peculiarities of structure of the vulcanisation lattice. There are 7 references. SS2E2331

4820
 2/11/87

FM
 06/87

DOIGOPLOSK, B.A.; REYKH, V.N.; TINYAKOVA, Ye.I.; KALAUS, A.Ye.;
KORYUSHENKO, Z.A.; SLADKEVICH, Ye.G.

Carboxyl-containing rubbers. Report no. 2: Basic qualities
of vulcanizates from carboxyl-containing rubbers. Kauch. i rez.
16 no.6:1-6 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.
(Rubber, Synthetic)
(Vulcanization)

REF ID: A. A.

62B-2-2/8

AUTHORS: Poddubnyy, I. Ya; Reykh, V. N; Starovoytova, Ye. I;
Mazarov, V. G.

TITLE: The Influence of the Molecular Weight of Polymers on
Some Physical-Mechanical Properties of Their Vulcanisates.
(Vliyaniye velikiny molekulyarnogo vesa polimerov na
nekotoryye fiziko-mekhanicheskiye svoystva ikh vulkanizatorov).

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr.2. pp. 6 - 11. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the strength and elasticity of vulcani-
sates on the molecular weight of the initial polymers was
investigated for a number of 1,3-butadiene- and 1,3-
butadiene-styrene rubbers made in the USSR. A similar
investigation was carried out by A. S. Novikov et al.
(Ref.11) on a sample of 1,3-butadiene-styrene rubber
CKC-30A. Samples of Na-1,3-butadiene rubber were pre-
pared at 10°, 20° and 70°C (samples 1-6, 2-6, and 3-5), of
potassium 1,3-butadiene rubber CKB at 0° and 60°C (samples
1-B and 2-B), and of emulsified 1,3-butadiene-styrene rubber
CKC-30, CKC-30A and CKC-30B (samples 20, 40A and 100).
Properties of these polymers are given in Table 1. The
samples were fractionated according to a method by
I. I. Zhukov, I. Ya. Poddubnyy and A. V. Lebedev (Ref.12).
The molecular weight of fractions was determined viscosi-
metrically, and calculated according to the formula

Card 1/4

62B-2-2/8

The Influence of the Molecular Weight of Polymers on Some Physical-Mechanical Properties of Their Vulcanisates.

$[M] = f(M)$, according to a method evolved in the Physico-Chemical Laboratory of VNIISK. The composition of rubber mixtures based on 1,3-butadiene and 1,3-butadiene-styrene rubber is given in Table 2; Table 3: variation in the molecular weight of the polymers during mixing on 195 x 75 mm rollers; Table 4 and 5: the physico-mechanical properties of vulcanisates of fractions of various rubbers. It was found that for most polymers the strength of the vulcanisates depends on the molecular weight (Fig.1). The investigated polymers differed also with regard to the value of the molecular weight above which the strength of vulcanisates is practically independent from the molecular weight; for 1,3-butadiene-styrene rubber the curve for strength-molecular weight reaches a maximum in the region 180 - 200,000 and for 1,3-butadiene rubbers in the region 320 - 340,000. Figures 2 and 3 give the ratio of the strength/R of 1,3-butadiene-styrene vulcanisates and 1,3-butadiene rubbers and the molecular weight. It can also be seen that at very high molecular weights the strength of the vulcanisates of 1,3-butadiene-styrene rubber can reach a value of 560 - 580 kg/cm²; under similar conditions, the strength of

Card 2/4

62B.2-2/8

The Influence of the Molecular Weight of Polymers on Some Physical-Mechanical Properties of Their Vulcanisates.

1,3-butadiene rubber vulcanisates CKB and of 1,3-butadiene rubber CKB manufactured at 0°C reaches a value of 260 - 270 kg/cm². Potassium - 1,3-butadiene rubber CKB, manufactured at 60°C has a very low breaking strength when compared with the polymer manufactured at 0°C. It was also shown that a linear relation governs the dependence of the break strength of vulcanisates and the value $\log M = R.A$ molecular weight of 34,000 was found to give a strength of the vulcanisates practically equal to 0 for sodium 1,3-butadiene rubber, and the rubber CKB prepared at 0°C, and a molecular weight of 25,000 for 1,3-butadiene-styrene rubber. It was shown that 1,3-butadiene-styrene rubbers lose their elastic properties at a molecular weight of 20,000, and 1,3-butadiene rubbers at a molecular weight of 24,000. The character of the strength and elastic properties of the rubber CKB prepared at 60°C was determined; the vulcanisates of this polymer have very low values of break strength and elasticity which are practically independent from the molecular weight of the initial polymer. There are 24 References, 13 Russian

Card 3/4

62B-2-2/3

The Influence of the Molecular Weight of Polymers on Some Physical-
Technical Properties of Their Vulcanisates.

11 English.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im.
S. V. Lebedev. (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Page 4/4

1. Vulcanizates- Physical Properties 2. Vulcanizates-Mechanical
properties 3. Polymers-Molecular weight 4. Butadienes-(Polymerized)-
Properties

REYKH, V.N.

Rubber with carboxyl content. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.11:14-15
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Rubber, Synthetic) (Carboxyl group)

№ 788, 6.17

PODDUBNYY, I.Ya.; REYKH, V.N.; STAROVOYTOVA, Ye.I.; NAZAROV, V.G.

Importance of molecular weight of polymers on some physical and
mechanical properties of vulcanizates from them. Kauch. i rez.
17 no.2:6-11 P '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.
(Rubber, Synthetic)

LIVSHITS, I.A.; REYKH, V.N.; KOROBova, L.M.; MIRONYUK, V.P.; NERUSH, K.U.;
STEPANOVA, V.I.

Copolymers of ethylene and propylene containing unsaturated
bonds. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.11:3-5 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka imeni S.V. Lebedeva.

(A) L 30704-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM/WW

ACC NR: AP5028898

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/65/000/011/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Livshits, I. A.; Reykh, V. N.; Korobova, L. M.; Mironyuk, V. P.; Nerush, K. U.; Stepanova, V. I.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)

TITLE: Ethylene-propylene copolymers containing unsaturated bonds

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, propylene, copolymer, vulcanization

ABSTRACT: The article describes the physicommechanical properties of the SKEPT-1 copolymers, which are ternary copolymers of ethylene, propylene, and an unconjugated diene, and have a small quantity of double bonds. The influence of vulcanization time and degree of unsaturation of copolymers, fillers, and Defo toughness on the physicommechanical properties of SKEPT-1 vulcanizates was studied. The properties depend on the composition of the copolymers: as the content of propylene linkages rises from 35 to 41 mole %, the tensile strength and elasticity of the vulcanizates decrease. Because of the valuable physicommechanical properties of their black-extended vulcanizates, the SKEPT-1 copolymers are of great interest for practical applications in the rubber, tire, and other industries. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Cord 1/1 LS UDC: 678.742.2-139.004.12